

*Libby*

CORBY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

•

ANNUAL  
REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1955

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# Corby Urban District Council

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*Chairman of the Council:*

Mr. J. MULDOON.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council:*

Mr. W. J. HOLMES.

*Clerk to the Council:*

G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

*Members of the Public Health Committee:*

REV. A. BROOKE WESTCOTT (*Chairman*), MRS. L. J. HARRISON, MRS. E. MARSHALL, MESSRS. L. J. GODFREY, W. J. HOLMES, J. MULDOON, C. STEWART.

*Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

JAMES CARROLL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., D.Ch.

*also holds the appointments of:*

Medical Officer of Health, Burton Latimer Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Desborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Rothwell Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Kettering Rural District Council.

School Medical Officer.

*Secretary:*

MISS. M. W. LANGLEY.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:*

GEORGE H. WILKINSON, F.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I., (Meat and Foods).

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector:*

E. WRIGLEY, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A. (Appointed 28th June, 1956, took up duty 1st August, 1956).



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
75 LONDON ROAD,  
KETTERING,

July, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Corby Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my second Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District for the year 1955.

The Vital Statistics for the year under review were as follows, for comparison the 1954 figures are included in brackets :—

The Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate) is 23,830 (20,360) an increase of 3,470 and the Vital Statistics in this report are based on this figure. The Birth Rate was 23.06 (24.20), but there was an actual increase in Live Births by 66. The Corby Birth Rate has been compared to that of England and Wales for the past seventeen years (Page 10).

The Crude Death Rate 4.78 (6.48) giving an actual decrease by 18 deaths. The Infant Mortality Rate 20.35 (36.65), this figure shows a marked decrease on last year and it actually means that this year there were 13 deaths as compared to 21 in 1954. See Summary of Vital Statistics for six year period 1950 to 1955 inclusive (Page 12). There were again no deaths recorded under the heading of Maternal Mortality which is very satisfactory see Summary of Vital Statistics for six year period (Page 12), which indicates two Maternal Deaths since 1951.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District are submitted by your Chief Sanitary Inspector and are described in Sections C, D and E. Section D also includes an article on the present position of Atmospheric Pollution in the District.

Section C includes information from your Engineer and Surveyor on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Surface Water Drainage, Burial Ground and Mortuary.

Section D also contains information on the Housing Position, these figures were submitted by your Housing Manager and the Corby Development Corporation.

Section F deals with the prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases. This section also contains a description of an Outbreak of Paratyphoid B. Fever ((Phage Type 3a), in Corby in October and November.

I wish to draw your attention also to the table on Page 34 which indicates the Number of Cases of Tuberculosis (Respiratory and Non-Respiratory) notified during the years 1944-1955 inclusive.

Section G gives information about the different Voluntary Welfare Services working in Corby.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement and Mr. Wilkinson for information supplied for this report and for his ever ready assistance throughout the year. I should also like to thank Mr. Blackall and staff for assistance on many matters throughout the year. Finally, I appreciate very much the assistance received from Miss Langley in compiling this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES CARROLL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## *ACKNOWLEDGMENTS*

Certain Information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgment is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year :—

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HOUSING MANAGER.

CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

MANAGER, MID-NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WATER BOARD.

CORBY DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES.

CORBY TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

CORBY & DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SPASTICS SOCIETY.

CORBY NURSING CARE COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. STEWARTS & LLOYDS, LTD.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years  
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Area (acres) ... ..	2,835	3,490	3,490	3,490	3,622
Population (Registrar - General's Estimate) ... ..	17,000	18,250	19,720	20,360	23,830
Number of Live Births ... ..	409	449	542	573	639
Legitimate ... ..	389	427	524	551	613
Illegitimate ... ..	20	22	18	22	26
Birth rate per 1,000 population	24.05	24.60	27.48	28.14	26.81
Number of Still Births ... ..	11	11	12	16	20
Legitimate ... ..	11	8	9	16	20
Illegitimate ... ..	—	3	3	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) ... ..	26.19	23.91	21.66	27.16	30.35
Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.79	0.84
Number of Deaths ... ..	108	90	112	132	114
Death rate per 1,000 population	6.35	4.93	5.68	6.48	4.78
Death from Pregnancy, Child-birth and Abortion ... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	17.11	33.41	25.83	36.65	20.35
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	9.78	22.27	20.30	20.94	15.65
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	3	4	4	—	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	2	2	3	—	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	21	12	18	29	21
Deaths from Measles ( all ages )	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—

## SECTION A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Area.**—The area of the Urban District of Corby is 3,622 acres. The density of population is 6.5 persons per acre and the housing factor 3.4 persons per house (Summary of Vital Statistics Page 9).

**Population.**—The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for the mid-year 1955 is 23,830. This shows an increase of 3,470 over last year. Live births out-numbered deaths by 205 for 1955.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1955) according to Rate Book 6,987

Rateable Value ... .. £145,134

Sum represented by Penny Rate ... .. £564

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows :—Manufacture of iron and steel, and steel tubes, with associated trades; footwear; clothing; food packing and retail trades.

#### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year :

<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>						<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	613	304	309
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	26	16	10
<b>TOTALS</b>						639	320	319

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ... .. 26.81

<b>STILL BIRTHS</b>						<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>						20	10	10

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... .. 30.35  
 England and Wales ... .. 23.1

#### LIVE BIRTH-RATE FOR THE YEARS 1939-1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>Corby</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1939	24.42	15.0
1940	28.55	14.6
1941	28.15	14.2
1942	23.40	15.8
1943	23.52	16.5
1944	29.78	17.6
1945	25.59	16.1
1946	21.52	19.1
1947	20.48	20.5
1948	19.83	17.9
1949	20.18	16.7
c1950	23.71	15.8
c1951	23.56	15.5
c1952	24.11	15.3
c1953	24.18	15.5
c1954	24.20	15.2
c1955	23.06	15.0

c=Corrected figure

<b>DEATHS</b>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
				114	72	42
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)				...	...	4.78
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)				...	...	10.09
Death rate from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion				...	...	—
Death rate of infants under one year of age :—						
All infants per 1,000 live births ...				...	...	20.35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...				...	...	17.94
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...				...	...	76.9
Death rate from Measles (all ages) ...				...	...	—
Death rate from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...				...	...	—
Death rate from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under two years of age)				...	...	0.04
Death rate from Malignant Neoplasms ...				...	...	0.88
Death rate from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis				...	...	—
Death rate from Diphtheria ...				...	...	—
Death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis ...				...	...	0.04
Death rate from Influenza ...				...	...	—
Death rate from Pneumonia ...				...	...	0.34
Death rate from Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...				...	...	—
<b>Maternal Mortality Rates for :—</b>	<i>Maternal Causes Excluding Abortion</i>	<i>Due to Abortion</i>	<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>			
England and Wales per 1,000 Total ( Live and Still) Births ...	0.54	0.10	0.64			
Corby Urban District	—	—	—			

**Deaths.**—The comparability factor for 1955 was 2.11. The crude death rate per 1,000 population for 1955 was 4.78 which multiplied by the comparability factor of 2.11, supplied by the Registrar General, gives a corrected death rate of 10.09. This rate of 10.09 is the rate which, it is assumed, would be arrived at if the age and sex distribution of the population of the Corby Urban District were distributed in the same proportion as that of England and Wales as a whole.

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
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**Births.**—The following table shows the birth rate for 1955 together with the rate for England and Wales.

### LIVE BIRTH RATES, 1955

A comparability factor has been issued for 1955 by the Registrar General, which allows for the different age and sex distribution of Corby and provides a basis for comparison with that of England and Wales as a whole.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.81
Corby corrected by comparability factor 0.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.06
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0

### INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1955

Infant Mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, over-crowding, and maternity and child welfare.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.35
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.9

## NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES, 1955

Neonatal Mortality is the number of deaths in children under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births.

Corby	...	...	...	...	...	15.65
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	17.3

The causes of deaths in children under one year of age with age and sex distribution are given in the following table :—

### DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
1 hour	F	Prematurity (3 months) P.M.
2 hours	M	Prematurity. Birth Weight 2 lbs.
7 hours	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity. P.M.
12 hours	M	Sub-tentorial cerebral haemorrhage. Atelectasis. P.M.
1 day	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity 32 weeks. P.M.
12 hours	F	Prematurity.
3 days	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
1 week	F	Congenital abnormality. Gross spina-bifida and hydrocephalus.
2 weeks	M	Bacillus Colli Meningitis.
2 weeks	M	Prematurity.
1 month	F	Acute Gastro Enteritis (uncertified).
3 months	M	Broncho Pneumonia. Prematurity.
9 months	F	Collapse following operation for intussusception.

### SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR SIX YEAR PERIOD, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955

Comparison is made between Corby, the Administrative County and England and Wales.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Area (acres) ... ..	2,835	2,835	3,490	3,490	3,490	3,622
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) ...	15,700	17,000	18,250	19,720	20,360	23,830
Number of Live Births	380	409	449	542	573	639
Legitimate ... ..	367	389	427	524	551	613
Illegitimate ... ..	13	20	22	18	22	26
Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated Population (corrected), Corby	23.71	23.56	24.11	24.18	24.20	23.06
Administrative County...	15.71	15.57	15.50	16.16	16.20	15.49
England & Wales ...	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0
Number of Still Births ...	6	11	11	12	16	20
Legitimate ... ..	6	11	8	9	16	20
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	3	3	—	—
Rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still Births) Corby ...	15.54	26.19	23.91	21.66	27.16	30.35
Administrative County	20.35	24.17	20.54	21.18	22.29	24.03
England & Wales ...	—	—	22.6	22.4	23.4	23.1

Maternal Mortality Rate	—	2.38	—	0.05	—	—
Corby						
(Number of Deaths) ...	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—
Administrative County	0.49	0.98	0.24	0.69	0.45	0.69
(Number of Deaths) ...	(2)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)
England & Wales ...	0.86	0.79	0.72	0.76	0.69	0.64

Death rate of Infants under one year of age. (Infant Mortality Rates).

Corby ... ..	*36.84	17.11	33.41	25.83	36.65	20.35
Administrative County	29.53	25.26	24.96	24.70	23.49	20.79
England & Wales ...	29.8	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9

\*This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, over-crowding, and maternity and child welfare.

Neonatal Mortality Rate  
( per 1,000 Live Births )

Corby ... ..	26.31	9.78	22.27	20.30	20.94	15.65
Administrative County	19.52	15.26	19.47	17.64	16.28	12.67
England & Wales ...	—	—	—	—	17.7	17.3

This sub-division of the infant mortality rate includes all infants who died within twenty-eight days of independent existence.

**The registered causes of death were as follows :—**

					Males	Females	Total
All causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	72	42	114
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8. Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
11. Malignant neoplasm lung bronchus	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
18. Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
19. Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
20. Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
21. Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
22. Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
24. Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26. Ulcer and stomach duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

**Registered causes of death—continued.**

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	8	9	17
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton and by the Laboratory of the Kettering General Hospital. The following specimens were examined :—

Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	450
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pork Pies	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scrapings	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chinese Frozen Egg	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chinese Dried Egg	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**—The County Council is responsible for Ambulance Services. The St. John Ambulance Brigade carry out the service on behalf of the County Council for non-infectious cases.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**—Out-patients Clinics provided at the Corby Diagnostic Centre are as follows :—

#### MONDAY—

- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Diagnosis.
- 2 p.m. Surgical Clinic—1st and 3rd weeks of month.
- 2-15 p.m. School Eye Clinic—2nd and 4th weeks of month.

#### TUESDAY—

- 9 a.m. Physical Medicine.
- 9 a.m. Gynaecological Clinic.
- 9-30 a.m. Orthoptic Clinic treatments.
- 2 p.m. Radiological Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic—alternate weeks.

#### WEDNESDAY—

- 9-30 a.m. Surgical Clinic—2nd and 4th weeks of month.
- 1-30 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic.
- 2 p.m. School Eye Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Orthoptic Clinic.
- 3 p.m. Ophthalmological Clinic.

#### THURSDAY—

- 9 a.m. Medical Clinic.
- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Treatment.
- 2 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.

#### FRIDAY—

- 9 a.m. Dermatological Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

#### SATURDAY—

- 9 a.m. Paediatric Clinic.
- 9 a.m. Ante-natal Clinic.

**Northants County Council, Health Clinic, Rockingham Road.**

**Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.** Every Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

**Child Welfare Centre.** Every Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m. (except during August).

**Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.** First Saturday in each month 9-30 to 11 a.m. (except during August).

**Distribution of Welfare Foods.** Every Monday & Wednesday 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Every Saturday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.  
This Clinic is closed on Bank Holidays.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The year was a difficult one for the department. Following the resignation of Mr. Mitchell in mid-March, there was no assistant inspector until mid-August. During the first half of the year the cleansing foreman had a prolonged illness and convalescence, and attention to public cleansing further reduced sanitary inspection. Finally in the autumn, the paratyphoid cases claimed considerable attention for several weeks. The resultant loss of efficiency is reflected in the report.

Apart from these difficulties, it was realised that the rapid developments in the town and the need to maintain high standards of hygiene, especially as regards the handling of food, required more assistance in the department. Much of a sanitary inspector's work can be left undone without anyone not closely connected with the department being any wiser; but the inevitable deterioration in standards must eventually come to public notice. At the close of the year, the Council had under consideration a recommendation that a second inspector be appointed.

**Water Supplies.**—Only two houses lack main water supplies and these are situated in an isolated part of Thoroughsale Wood and a considerable distance from water mains. The water supply to the two houses is obtained from a nearby well which is subject to intermittent pollution. It has not been possible to trace the source of the pollution and the tenants practise rough chlorination of the well water. In addition they boil all drinking water. Eleven samples of the water were taken during the year of which seven were reported satisfactory. The results of the remaining four are as follows :—

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Date taken</i>	<i>B. Coli.</i>	<i>Faecal Coli.</i>
398	1/6/55	70	50
405	13/7/55	5	—
409	23/8/55	35	35
419	28/9/55	5	—

Thirteen houses, all situated in the original Corby village area, receive water supplies from standpipes. All other premises have an inside water supply.

The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board is responsible for the town's supply. Ten samples were taken during the year and all were reported satisfactory.

**Swimming Pool.**—The only swimming pool in the district is at the Uppingham-Corby Boys Club and is used exclusively by the members of the club. It is an open air pool and is only in operation during the summer months. Satisfactory filtration and chlorination plant are provided and two samples of the pool water taken whilst the pool was in use were both reported satisfactory.

**Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**—New foul water sewers and sewer extensions carried out the previous year were found sufficient to meet the immediate requirements of the building in progress on Corby Development Corporation's estates and of other new development taking place within the Urban District. No new constructional work was therefore put in hand during the year.

Construction of the new sewage treatment works was commenced at the beginning of the year and, aided by favourable weather conditions during

the summer and autumn, the progress of the work was generally satisfactory, with some delay associated with a shortage of steel supplies.

**Surface Water Drainage.**—The need for the improvement and culverting of the watercourses draining the area continued to receive consideration and the Council prepared a scheme for the improvement, including works of culverting, re-alignment and re-grading, of a length of the middle-valley stream where it was considered that existing conditions called for early action.

The proposals were submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government but approval has not as yet been indicated. The improvement of this length of watercourse may in some measure have an effect upon conditions further downstream and beyond the Urban District boundary, as to which the various interested Authorities (The Nene River Board, the County Council, the Kettering Rural District Council and the Corby Development Corporation) in joint consultation have not been able to reach agreement as to responsibility for the cost of any improvements considered necessary to provide for an increased flow of water.

**Burial Ground and Mortuary.**—The construction of the new burial ground, commenced last year, and which provided for under-drainage of graves into the foul-water sewerage system and the laying down of roadways, was completed during the year. No interments have yet taken place there, but it is expected these will commence early in 1956. The Council decided to adopt the principle of the 'lawn type' cemetery and the new burial ground has been laid out accordingly.

Negotiations with the Northamptonshire County Council for a site within the curtilage of the new police station on which to build a new mortuary, failed to reach a satisfactory agreement. The Council is therefore seeking a suitable alternative site on which to erect a new properly equipped mortuary with post-mortem facilities, viewing room and refrigerated storage, to replace the existing temporary and inadequate mortuary accommodation.

**Public Cleansing.**—The Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for refuse collection and disposal, salvage, street cleansing and public conveniences.

**Refuse Collection.**—Apart from weeks including public holidays, a weekly collection of all refuse has been maintained. Due to the contemporary type of development on the housing estates, the average 'carry' from bin stance to kerb is very high in comparison with other towns, and results in higher collecting costs. Distances of over 200 feet have been measured, and 100 feet can be accepted as an average.

**Refuse Disposal.**—All refuse is tipped in disused ironstone workings outside the urban boundary. One Chaseside Shovel and driver are employed full time. Although not quite 100% controlled as regard covering, there have been no fires or other nuisances during the year.

Ministry approval has been given for a disused ironstone cutting within the urban boundary to be used for tipping, and this will come into use when the necessary access road has been constructed. To ensure complete control of tipping, a fully tracked angledozer and scraper have been ordered.

**Salvage.**—Salvage from houses is collected at the same time as refuse; that from business premises is collected separately. As in past years the

scheme has not been successful. Following an experimental period with one trailer and the promise to the workmen of a bonus scheme, the year closed with greatly increased monthly tonnage.

**Street Cleansing.**—Inability to recruit sufficient manual sweepers has again prevented adequate attention being given to footpaths on other than main roads and in shopping centres. As in other towns, litter is a serious problem, especially in the summer months. Success in the drive for pre-packing of ice-cream, lollipops, and similar foods provides a corresponding headache to the Cleansing Officer.

**Public Conveniences.**—The year was noteworthy for a significant reduction in the amount of malicious damage.

It is necessary to draw attention to the ever increasing need for more public conveniences. Since the post-war developments commenced, one of the three then existing conveniences has been demolished, another is of a very poor standard and its demolition is long overdue; only one new convenience (in the town centre) has been constructed; and plans for one new convenience were in advanced stage by the end of the year.

## SECTION D

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Very little action has had to be taken under these Acts. A maximum figure of 101 houses was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as being of a standard requiring consideration under any slum clearance scheme. Many of these houses are either vacant or being used for purposes other than dwellings.

#### Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925.

No. of houses inspected for defects	...	...	...	...	10
No. of houses totally unfit	...	...	...	...	2
No. of houses requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	8
No. of houses rendered fit by informal action	...	...	...	...	8
No. of houses rendered fit by formal action	...	...	...	...	—
No. of representations	...	...	...	...	—
No. of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	—

Control of overcrowding has continued during the year. Licenses have been issued only in respect of houses overcrowded by the size of the tenant's family or the presence of close relatives. Two new cases were found during the year but both were abated by informal action requiring the removal of lodgers.

No. of cases licensed at 1/1/55	...	...	...	...	15
No. of new cases found during 1955	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases abated during 1955	...	...	...	...	6
No. of cases licensed at 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	11

#### New Houses Erected by Local Authority during 1955 :—

TRADITIONAL—2 bedrooms (bungalows)	2	
2 bedrooms (aged Persons' bungalows)	21	23
	—	
3 bedrooms		121
		<hr/>
Total number of dwellings erected during 1955		144
		<hr/>
Total number of post-war dwellings erected up to 31/12/55		2689

#### APPLICATIONS—

Number of applications received during 1955	1852
Estimated number of applications on register at 31/12/55	1459

5 houses were allocated to Tuberculous families in 1955.

#### Houses erected by the Corby Development Corporation :—

Dwellings erected up to 31/12/54	...	...	...	...	829
Dwellings erected up to 31/12/55	...	...	...	...	1225

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS—

<i>Summary of inspections and visits :—</i>	Water courses	...	...	...	4
Investigation of complaints	Swimming Pool	...	...	...	4
Reinspections	Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	7
Drainage inspections	Verminous premises	...	...	...	10
Drainage tests	Pigsties	...	...	...	8
Public Health Act workplaces	Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	15
Licensed premises, including	Market	...	...	...	91
Cinema and Public Halls	Infectious Diseases other than	...	...	...	

Schools ... ..	6	Paratyphoid and Sonne Dy-	
Fairgrounds ... ..	3	sentry ... ..	121
Camps and Hostels ... ..	10	Paratyphoid and Sonne Dy-	
Common Yards and Passages	7	sentry ... ..	543
Water Supplies ... ..	17	Miscellaneous ... ..	219

The great majority of the houses in the district are owned by the Urban Council, the Corby Development Corporation or the local steel company. Those owned by the first two are mostly post-war. The Company houses are pre-war, and an efficient maintenance department is operated. The result is that complaints of defects are low in comparison with other towns. On the other hand, all but a few of the Company houses are constructed with solid walls and in the winter months condensation is a constant source of irritation to many tenants.

Informal notices regarding 631 defective dustbins were served during the year, and there appears to be a case for the Council to assume responsibility for the replacement of defective dustbins. This would speed up the standardisation of dustbins throughout the district.

No statutory notices were served during the year.

**Vermin.**—No case of bed bug infestation was found during the year. Complaints from tenants regarding vermin have been confined to such as crickets and ants.

**Camps and Hostels.**—Two hostels and one hutted camp are situated within the district. One of the hostels also has four dormitory huts within its grounds. All accommodation is for men only. One hostel is owned by the local steel company, the other by the Church Army, and the camp by a firm of contractors.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Maximum Accommodation</i>	<i>Average number of residents each week during 1955</i>
Company Hostel ... ..	53	53
Church Army Hostel—		
Main Building ... ..	90	90
Dormitory Huts ... ..	100	100
Camp ... ..	84	45

Both hostels are of a very high standard. Whilst not of a high standard structurally, the camp has satisfactory sanitary amenities and equipment is well kept. All three premises are well maintained and conducted.

**Moveable Dwellings.**—One caravan ( trailer type ) occupied by a single man is licensed and well kept. There are a number of trailer type caravans on the various building sites and used by contractor's staff.

**Shop Act, 1950.**—The Council is responsible only for Section 38. Only the minimum attention has been given to these duties.

Plans for new shops, submitted to the Engineer and Surveyor, are vetted to ensure the provision of such essentials as sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and adequate ventilation. It has been noted that in many cases provision is not being made for the taking of meals on the premises by the assistants, reliance being placed on them being able to go home for the mid-day meal, and the 5-30 p.m. closing hour.

**Pet Animals Act.**—Two licenses were issued during the year, to the occupiers of a shop and a market stall. 7 inspections were made and no action was required.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948**—For the reason stated previously, it has not been possible to give the necessary attention to duties under this Act.

## Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

### Part 1 of the Act

#### 1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	34	77	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	10	27	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>44</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

#### 2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—					
(a) insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**Atmospheric Pollution.**—A fully-integrated steel manufacturing plant with its associated steel tube works is the sole major industrial concern in or adjacent to the town. Apart from a tarmacadam manufactory and chemical plant, other industries in the town are very small and are not sources of any significant air pollution.

Inside the steel and tube plants, coal as a fuel is used only in the works' locomotives. The steel works produces blast furnace and coke oven gas which are the major fuels used in the various processes. Other fuels are oil and electricity. Thus, apart from locomotives and the coke ovens, there are no sources of industrial smoke pollution. This coupled with the fact that the town is isolated from any industrial conurbation, results in the town not having a smoke pollution problem. On the other hand, there is a serious grit and dust pollution problem and, to a lesser degree, one of sulphur.

The Council installed pollution measuring instruments in 1948. During 1955 three standard deposit gauges and five lead peroxide instruments were operated. All but one of the Pbo gauges have been operated on fixed sites since 1949. Thanks are due to Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd. who have, free of charge, undertaken the collection and analyses of the standard deposit gauges.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stanion Lane</i>	<i>Sec. Mod. School</i>	<i>Studfall Jnr. School</i>	<i>Three gauges Combined</i>
1950	21.78	25.96	14.61	20.78
1951	19.20	34.12 *	16.33	23.22
1952	27.31	26.16	16.40	23.29
1953	22.30	23.52	12.17	19.33
1954	27.01	23.74	12.73	21.16
1955	30.02	29.05	14.72	24.60

*\*Abnormal bleeding of blast furnaces during three months due to breakdown in gas cleaning plant.*

Standard deposit gauges : Mean figures for the years 1950 to 1955 expressed in tons/sq. mile/month.

**Standard deposit gauges and grit pollution.**—Analysis of the standard deposit gauges—annual means of each impurity measured expressed in tons per square mile per month for the 5 years 1951 to 1955.

<i>Stanion Lane—</i>	<i>Insoluble Matters</i>		<i>Ash</i>	<i>Soluble Matters</i>		
	<i>Tarry Matter</i>	<i>Other Combust Matter</i>		<i>Calcium</i>	<i>Chlorides</i>	<i>Sulphates</i>
1951	0.23	3.33	11.31	1.36	0.76	2.53
1952	0.23	4.14	12.03	1.75	0.99	2.75
1953	0.24	3.05	11.95	2.21	0.63	2.92
1954	0.25	3.34	14.10	1.59	1.03	3.96
1955	0.25	2.99	14.63	2.03	1.16	4.74

**Secondary Modern School—**

1951	0.34	4.65	15.22	1.67	1.03	2.86
1952	0.24	3.99	13.04	1.63	1.07	2.88
1953	0.26	3.51	10.89	1.99	0.73	2.80
1954	0.27	3.34	11.17	1.31	1.03	2.92
1955	0.33	4.44	15.06	1.47	0.93	2.88

**Studfall Junior School—**

1951	0.21	2.89	4.69	0.96	0.79	1.88
1952	0.16	3.28	8.16	1.18	0.58	1.81
1953	0.22	1.79	5.43	1.25	0.39	1.60
1954	0.31	2.19	5.19	0.66	0.69	1.35
1955	0.32	2.94	6.79	0.71	0.60	1.39

Over the whole period of pollution measurement, the month to month figures for the gauges at Stanion Lane and the Secondary Modern School have fluctuated widely. The annual means in the above table show similar variations, and it is difficult to reach any conclusion as to the trend of pollution. Day to day records are kept of visual observations of wind direction, but the pollution figures bear no significant relationship to these. The production of coke, pig iron and steel does not fluctuate to a similar degree from month to month. The only reasonable explanation which may be offered for the fluctuating figures is that the pollution emitted from certain processes must vary from month to month. The daily consumption of gas and/or air in some processes is astronomical. High concentrations of dust and grit are entrained in the exhaust gases so that any irregular operation of a process can provide a substantial contribution to the grit pollution of the atmosphere. It is an undoubted fact that the gauge at the Secondary Modern School can be influenced to a high degree by the number and duration of blast furnace 'slips'.

Regarding the general trend of pollution over the period of six years, if due allowance be made for the abnormal pollution in 1952, the figures for the three gauges combined show a progressive increase in the first three years, then a fall followed by a further progressive increase with a peak in 1955. Information provided by the steel company on the production of such materials as pig iron and Bessemer steel show a similar trend. As the Bessemer and, to a lesser degree (and due to 'slips') the blast furnaces, are considered to be the major sources of grit pollution, it is reasonable to conclude that the industrial pollution of the town is related to the production of pig iron and steel.

Year	Stanion Lane		Sec. Mod. School		Studfall Jnr. Sch.		Boys' Club		Four gauges combined	
	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.
1949/50	0.89		1.06		0.68		0.56		0.59	
1950		0.49		0.38		0.28		0.32		0.37
1950/51	1.11		1.10		0.73		0.87		0.95	
1951		0.72		0.55		0.37		0.52		0.54
1951/52	0.98		1.09		0.83		0.78		0.92	
1952		0.67		0.52		0.34		0.36		0.47
1952/53	1.29		1.29		1.12		0.95		1.16	
1953		0.52		0.58		0.49		0.32		0.48
1953/54	1.15		1.39		1.37		0.87		1.19	
1954		0.70		0.62		0.63		0.40		0.59
1954/55	1.18		1.30		1.31		0.74		1.13	
1955		0.56		0.46		0.44		0.26		0.43

W = Winter Period

S = Summer Period

Seasonal means SO<sub>2</sub> for the years 1949-1955, expressed in milligrammes/100 sq. cms./day average

**Lead Peroxide Gauges and Sulphur Pollution.**—In accordance with standard practise, seasonable figures are presented. The winter is taken as 1st November to the 31st March, and the summer as 1st May to the 30th September. Figures for April and October are discarded.

The Secondary Modern School is in the centre of a large *pre-war* residential area which borders the west side of the steel works. The Studfall Junior School is much further west and in the centre of a large *post-war* residential area developed since 1948. With these facts in mind, certain significant points from the figures for these two gauges can be noted.

1. The winter mean for each gauge progressively increased from 1949 to 1954.
2. The rate of increase at the Studfall Junior School gauge was higher than that at the Secondary Modern School, so that the difference of 0.38 in 1949-50 was reduced to a mere 0.02 in 1953-54.
3. The summer means reveal a similar trend.
4. The seasonal difference at each gauge was between 50 and 60 per cent each year.

Therefore, the housing and other developments are increasing the sulphur pollution; and it is reasonable to presume that domestic grates are responsible for over 50% increase in sulphur pollution during the winter months.

**Domestic Pollution.**—The Council has not set up any smokeless zones, but negotiations are proceeding with the Corby Development Corporation with a view to one being established on a new self-contained housing estate.

**Diesel Oil Fumes.**—In view of the growing opinion that the exhausts from diesel vehicles in the confined spaces of towns has some adverse effect upon health, the Council decided to draw the attention of the operators to any diesel vehicle seen to emit excessive fumes in the streets of the town. This decision was taken late in the year, and up to the 31st December, letters had been sent to four operators.

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION and SUPERVISION of FOOD

#### Food Premises at 31/12/55 (according to main trade).

Butchers ... ..	17	Canteens (schools, factories and building sites) ... ..	23
Grocers ... ..	20	Bakehouses ... ..	3
Fishmongers ... ..	1	Meat Preparation ... ..	8
Fishmonger/Greengrocer ... ..	1	Other food factories ... ..	1
Fish Frier/Fishmonger ... ..	2	Food storage only ... ..	3
Fish Frier/Café ... ..	2	Public Houses ... ..	9
Catering establishments (other than canteens) ... ..	7	Other food premises ... ..	43

**Inspection of Food Premises.**—This duty has been seriously affected by the circumstances referred to previously.

Butchers ... ..	103	Canteens (schools, factories, etc.) ... ..	30
Fishmongers ... ..	22	Hawkers and Mobile Shops ... ..	18
Fish Friers ... ..	11	Market Food Stalls ... ..	871
Food Manufacturers ... ..	19	Other Food Premises ... ..	233
Bakehouses ... ..	25	Ice cream premises ... ..	20
Catering Establishments (excluding canteens) ... ..	33	Milk Dealers ... ..	2

**Unsound Food.**—Five complaints regarding food sold within the district have been reported to the Council. In each of four cases a warning letter was sent to the manufacturers concerned. In the fifth case concerning two pork pies with mould on the crust, the vendor was prosecuted but found not guilty.

#### Food Voluntarily Surrendered as Unsound :—

	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>
<b>Fresh Meats—</b>		Canned Fruits ... ..	262
Bacon ... ..	65	Canned Vegetables ... ..	154
Ham ... ..	7	Canned Soups ... ..	8
Pork ... ..	3	Canned Milk and Cream ... ..	41
Liver ... ..	30	Canned Tomatoes ... ..	257
Sausages ... ..	190		
<b>Canned Meats—</b>		Canned Fish ... ..	20
Tongue ... ..	6	Wet Fish ... ..	28
Ham ... ..	243	Cheese ... ..	280
Steak ... ..	31	Fats ... ..	7
Corned Beef ... ..	117	Cake ... ..	54
Veal ... ..	30	Syrup ... ..	6
Pork Roll ... ..	6	Flour ... ..	30
Luncheon Meat ... ..	25	Rice ... ..	2
Meat Loaf ... ..	7		
		Fruit Squash (bottles) ... ..	14

*Total Weight Surrendered—1,930 lbs.*

343 separate certificates were issued in respect of the above foods. All surrendered food is checked and collected by the public cleansing foreman and disposed of under his supervision at the Council's refuse tip.

**Food Hygiene.**—The Council has adopted clean food byelaws, based on the model series, under Section, 15, F. & D.A. 1938.

The application of high standards in relation to the construction and equipment of premises and the handling of food, has continued during the year although the degree of supervision has been much less than previously.

It is a pleasure to report that local food traders have co-operated, and firms opening new businesses have been willing to accept what some of them have considered to be advanced standards.

Plans of all new food premises submitted to the Engineer and Surveyor have been vetted by the department, and the attention of the architects drawn to amendments necessary to comply with both legal and local standards. The system has worked very satisfactorily to all concerned.

Whenever possible new premises have been inspected immediately prior to opening for business in order to check on equipment and protection of food displays. This latter has also been a major point noted when retail premises were inspected, and the consequence is that, with one or two exceptions, all window and counter displays of 'open' foods are adequately protected against contamination. Since 1948 the prohibition of open window displays has been rigidly enforced.

It is reasonable to presume that a relatively high proportion of the townspeople make use of the catering establishments, particularly the canteens in schools and the steel works. It is regrettable to report, therefore, that the degree of supervision has been much less than in past years, and there is the danger that the standards of food handling previously achieved may have consequently decreased. Nevertheless, there is an evident desire on the part of all engaged in the trade to co-operate with the Council in applying sound food hygiene principles.

**Market Traders.**—An open market is operated in the town centre on two days each week. The market has been patrolled at least once each day. Two main principles have been applied and in the main the traders have accepted them—no displays of unprotected food—stuffs within 18" of the ground, and no 'open' food particularly susceptible to contamination at the front of the stalls.

Market traders are allowed free use of the washing facilities in the adjacent public conveniences and have taken full advantage of this concession.

**Hawkers.**—The number of hawkers has gradually decreased during the past three years, doubtless due to the growing number of new shops. Very little supervision has been exercised during the year.

All mobile shops trading in meat, meat products, cakes, fish and chips, and similar foods, have been provided with suitable washing facilities on the actual vehicle. These consist chiefly of a sink, cold water storage tank and gas-heated geyser.

**Ice Cream.**—The provision of satisfactory washing and sterilising facilities on vehicles retailing 'loose' ice cream has continued to be enforced. One itinerant trader was requested to provide these facilities, and the vehicle was not seen again.

Apart from cafés, only one retailer sells 'loose' ice cream and has the necessary washing and sterilising facilities adjacent the selling point. Of the four registered manufacturers, two did not manufacture during the year, and the remaining two used complete cold mix.

Since 1949 there has been a voluntary agreement with local traders that where premises are registered in order to retail pre-packed ice cream, if at a later date it be desired to sell 'loose' ice cream, the registration will be voluntarily surrendered and application made for new registration. This is to ensure that adequate washing and sterilising facilities will be provided for the sale of 'loose' ice cream. No samples of ice cream were taken during the year.

No. of premises registered for manufacture	...	4
No. of premises registered for retail	...	30
No. of inspections of registered premises	...	20

**Milk and Dairies.**—There are no dairy farms, milk processing plants or bottling plants within the district. No samples of milk were taken during the year.

Two complaints regarding the unsatisfactory condition of bottles of pasteurised milk sold in the district were reported to the Health Committee. In one instance it was decided to send a warning letter to the firm concerned. In the second case, the committee decided to prosecute, but the day following the decision it became necessary to empty the milk from the bottle, and during the light rinsing of the bottle, the evidence disappeared. As a result no further action was taken.

**Slaughterhouses & Slaughtering.**—There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district. The owner of a pre-war slaughterhouse, which is of a reasonable standard, decided not to apply for a licence.

There has been no necessity to take action in regard to the transport and consequent handling of meat brought into the district.

## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

**Infectious Diseases.**—There were 636 cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year compared with 82 in the previous year.

**Diphtheria.**—No cases occurred during the year. The following table indicates the number of cases and deaths from this disease since 1939 and it will be noticed that no case of Diphtheria has been notified since 1945. This clearly points out the value of Diphtheria Immunisation.

Year	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15
1939	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
1940	—	1	1	1	—	6	—
1941	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1944	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
1945	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1946—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Year	15-20	20-35	35-45	Total	Removed to Hospital	Died
1939	—	—	—	4	4	1
1940	—	—	—	9	9	4
1941	—	—	—	7	7	1
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	1	1	—
1944	—	—	1	5	5	2
1945	—	—	—	2	2	—
1946—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Diphtheria Prophylaxis.**—The following table shows the number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1955 :—

Age at 31. 12. 55	Under 1	1	2	3	4
i.e. Born in Year	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
No. immunised	55	357	387	360	332
Age at 31. 12. 55	5-9	10-14	Total		
i.e. Born in Year	1946-50	1941-45	Under 15		
No. immunised	1313	1102	3906		

The number of children who were immunised in 1955 is as follows:—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	24
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	31
Boosters	...	...	...	...	...	137

The number of inoculations carried out using Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis Vaccine were as follows :—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Boosters
Combined Diphtheria/Pertussis	253	166	11	430	309

**Whooping Cough.**—35 cases were notified as compared to 28 last year. One case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. All these cases occurred in children under 10 years of age. All cases recovered.

The number of inoculations carried out using Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Vaccine only were as follows :—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total	Boosters
Whooping Cough only ...	—	3	—	3	—

**Scarlet Fever.**—16 cases of this infection were notified as compared with 30 last year. All the cases were nursed at home and all recovered. All cases were in the age group 1-10 years.

**Typhoid.**—No case of typhoid was notified during the year.

**Paratyphoid.**—25 cases were notified comprising 18 patients, who suffered from Paratyphoid Fever, and 7 who were symptomless excretors of the organism. This out-break of Paratyphoid Fever has been described in a separate Section.

**Erysipelas.**—No case was notified.

**Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—No cases of these infections occurred.

**Pneumonia.**—16 cases were notified as compared with 16 last year. These cases were incidental in all age groups and 1 death occurred over 65 years of age.

**Measles.**—518 cases were notified compared with 4 cases in 1954. The incidence was confined to children in the 0-10 age group. 421 cases occurred between March and May 1955. All cases were nursed at home and all recovered.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**—4 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified. 2 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. No deaths resulted from the infection. The following table indicates the incidence of this disease since 1939 :—

Year	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1941—							
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
1950	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1951	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	2	—	1	1	—

Year	15-20	20-35	34-45	Total	Removed to Hospital	Died
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	1	1	—
1941—						
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	1	—	—	2	2	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	—	2	—	5	4	1
1950	—	—	—	2	1	—
1951	—	—	—	1	1	—
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	—	—	3	3	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	4	2	—

**Meningococcal Infections.**—1 case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis occurred which was removed to the Isolation Hospital. This case recovered.

**Dysentery (Bacillary).**—18 cases were notified. There were no notifications of Dysentery last year.

**Food Poisoning.**—3 cases of food poisoning were notified as compared with 3 last year. 2 Cases were caused by Evaporated Milk which was used the day after the tin was opened.

**Smallpox.**—No cases occurred in the Urban District.

**Vaccination.**—The vaccination figures for 1955 were as follows :—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary ...	232	32	7	18	289
Re-vaccination ...	—	1	4	22	27

For comparison purposes the figures for 1954 were :—

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Primary ...	215	18	4	15	252
Re-vaccination ...	—	2	5	25	32

It is encouraging to note that the number of Primary Vaccinations carried out during 1955 showed an increase on the figures for 1954. Every effort should be made to have as many infants as possible vaccinated and the third month of life is the best time for primary Vaccination.

**International Vaccination.**—The International forms for Smallpox and Cholera (for completion by the doctor) must be obtained by the traveller himself and taken to the doctor: it is NOT for the doctor, or a Local Authority or their Medical Officer of Health, to supply them. The forms can usually be obtained by the traveller (free) from the Company arranging his transport—otherwise, he can get them from the Ministry of Health, Savile Row, London, W.1. Special attention is drawn to the note on these forms concerning their being stamped with an approved stamp by the Medical Officer of Health, after vaccination.

### OUTBREAK OF PARATYPHOID FEVER (PHAGE TYPE 3a) OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1955

The first case was notified by telephone on the 15th October, 1955, in all twenty-five notifications were received between October 15th and November 19th, 1955. These twenty-five notifications were made up of twelve

females and thirteen males, in the female group there were four children aged 3, 9, 3, and 13 years respectively and in the male group there were five children aged 2, 3, 10, 12 and 12 years. Ten patients were removed to the Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, comprising six females and four males, all adult patients with the exception of one female child aged three years.

The complete picture was comprised of eighteen patients who suffered from a definite enteric type of illness and seven patients who were symptomless excretors of *Salmonella Paratyphi B*. In the course of the investigation an additional female was found to be a symptomless excretor of *Salmonella Thompson*.

The treatment of patients and positive excretors was difficult and protracted as the organism proved highly resistant to modern antibiotics. There were no fatal cases in this outbreak.

## INVESTIGATION

An intensive routine investigation was started from the time of notification of the first case. A circular letter was immediately sent to all the General Practitioners in the area pointing out the existence of Paratyphoid B. Fever and requesting notification to this office by telephone of all cases or suspected cases. A comprehensive questionnaire was drawn up listing the common articles of food likely to carry the organism and every patient and positive contact was subject to this questionnaire. An extensive search was started to find a carrier of the organism particularly as there were Outbreaks of Paratyphoid Fever in Corby in 1948 and 1950. All the patients and positive contacts resulting from these past outbreaks were investigated as far as possible, but no connection was found associating these different outbreaks. A letter was also issued to the Press indicating to the Public the general hygienic measures that would help to prevent infection and also giving the severity of the outbreak. This letter was followed by others as the Outbreak progressed and I thank the Press for their ready co-operation and help.

As the investigation proceeded and more cases were notified, it was becoming apparent that the distribution of cases was scattered and that no one district was specially effected. The water supply to the town was ruled out as a possible source of infection, the water is chlorinated and of high standard. Milk was also disregarded as most of the families effected drank pasteurised milk but several had a T.T. supply. The questionnaire on food at this stage was beginning to show a definite trend and it was apparent that there were three common articles of food being consumed by the families effected, *i.e.* cakes, supplied by one bakery, and bread and milk supplied by one firm. It was now decided to concentrate the investigation on this particular bakery as there was a definite history from the greater number of patients having eaten cakes from this bakery within the Incubation Period of Paratyphoid B. Fever.

On investigation, this bakery was found overcrowded but with a very co-operative Manager and Staff. All the staff had lived in Corby in 1948 and 1950 when there were outbreaks of Paratyphoid B. Fever Phage Type 3a but none had been ill at the time and none had been associated with these outbreaks. There had been no absences in September or October due to illness and no history of past enteric infection. All the bakery staff and retail staff working in a retail shop and a mobile shop had two negative faecal examinations and one negative seriological test. On receipt of these negative specimens,

the possibility of a carrier being the cause of this outbreak was proving unlikely and now the products used in the manufacture of cakes of all descriptions in the bakery came under close review. These products included Delikrema, Malga Mallow, Downykrema, Danish spray dried albumen, Chinese dried whole egg and Chinese frozen whole egg, no Chinese crystalline albumen was used. It was also established from our investigation that the date of onset of illness in the primary cases was between the 10th and 13th October, the majority occurring on the 11th October.

On investigating the ingredients, used in the manufacture of cakes generally in the bakery, it was discovered that two tins of Chinese Frozen Whole Egg, from a suspected contaminated shipment, were delivered into the bakery on the 3rd October, that is 8 days before the onset of the greater percentage of cases.

In the meantime, the investigation proceeded to eliminate the possibility of any carrier, either in the bakery or general public, but our investigations indicated that there was no association between this and past outbreaks of Paratyphoid B. Fever in Corby. I have no doubt and I think it can be assumed on conclusive circumstantial evidence, that this Chinese Frozen Whole Egg was the vehicle by which the infecting organism was brought into the bakery.

On the 27th October, Dr. K. W. Newell of the Epidemiological Research Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, arrived to assist me in the investigation of this outbreak. His prior knowledge and experience in the investigation of Paratyphoid outbreaks, particularly in Worthing and Weymouth, during August and September, 1955 (Paratyphoid Fever Associated with Chinese Frozen Whole Egg, Outbreaks in two bakeries, Newell, Hobbs and Wallace, B.M.J. 26th November, 1955) left me in no doubt that the association between Chinese Frozen Whole Egg and this outbreak was more or less conclusive. Sampling of tins of this product was carried out by my department but, due to the very small sampling materials available, no positive samples were found.

## DISCUSSION

It cannot be taken as conclusively proved that this outbreak was definitely due to Chinese Frozen Whole Egg, but due to the accumulation of evidence from other outbreaks *i.e.* 'Monthly Bulletin, Ministry of Health, Volume 14, Medical Officer, 7th October, 1955 'Paratyphoid Fever associated with Chinese Frozen Whole Egg, Outbreaks in two bakeries,' Newell, Hobbs and Wallace, British Medical Journal, 26th November, 1955,' the assumption is highly probable in favour of this source of infection.

## SUMMARY

An outbreak of *Salmonella* Paratyphoid B Phage Type 3a, occurring in the new town of Corby in October, 1955, is described. The vehicle of infection was taken to be cakes from one particular bakery. It is also suggested that these cakes were infected from Chinese Frozen Whole Egg used in their manufacture. Although there was a similar outbreak in Corby effecting another bakery in 1948, the intensive investigation proved that the two outbreaks were not associated from the point of view of carriers. It is assumed, therefore, that Chinese Frozen Whole Egg was the probable cause of this outbreak.

I wish to thank Dr. K. W. Newell of the Epidemiological Research Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, for his valuable help and assistance in investigating this Outbreak and also the following:

Dr. C. M. Smith, County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. L. Hoyle, Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, Dr. H. J. Voss, Kettering & District General Hospital, Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Press.

### TUBERCULOSIS

#### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—

The regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during 1955.

During the year 35 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 8 cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified and of these 17 cases were Inward Transfers. (An Inward Transfer is a person already suffering from Tuberculosis who has come to live in Corby). There was 1 death from Respiratory Tuberculosis in 1955, 3 cases were removed from the Tuberculosis Register as the result of death from other causes. 9 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were removed from the Register as cured and 9 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis removed to other Districts.

The number of cases in the Register at the end of 1955 were as follows :

RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
79	82	161	8	18	26	187
<b>Year 1954</b>						
72	76	148	5	13	18	166

It will be readily seen that the cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis have increased from 148 to 161 and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis from 18 to 26 giving an over all increase of 21 cases.

The following table gives the number of Male and Female cases of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified in the years from 1944 to 1955 inclusive. The age groups are indicated from 5 to 15 years and over. The figures include Inward Transfers. It will be noticed from the Grand Total in this table that the years 1946, '48, '51, '54 gave the greatest number of cases. This increase was due to case finding by the Mass Radiography Unit which visited the Urban District in these years. It clearly indicates the value of a Mass Radiography Survey.

	Respiratory							
	MALES				FEMALES			
Year	-5	-15	15-	-5	-15	15-	Total	
1944	1	—	9	1	1	3	15	
1945	—	1	5	—	2	2	10	
1946 *	—	1	11	—	2	8	22	
1947	—	—	8	1	—	3	12	
1948 *	1	—	12	—	1	4	18	
1949	—	—	6	—	2	6	14	
1950	—	—	9	—	—	5	14	
1951 *	—	1	11	—	4	16	32	
1952	—	—	4	—	—	6	10	
1953	1	—	6	1	2	10	20	
1954 *	—	5	24	4	5	25	63	
1955	—	1	18	2	—	14	35	

### Non-Respiratory

Year	MALES			FEMALES			Total	Grand Total	Population R.G.'s Figures
	-5	-15	15-	-5	-15	15-			
1944	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	16	11,080
1945	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	12	11,330
1946 *	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	26	12,170
1947	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	15	12,450
1948 *	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	20	13,260
1949	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	16	13,970
1950	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	18	15,700
1951 *	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	36	17,000
1952	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	14	18,250
1953	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	24	19,720
1954 *	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	67	20,360
1955	—	2	1	1	—	4	8	43	23,830

\*Mass Radiography Survey during the year These figures include Inward Transfers

The following table indicates the Death rate per 1,000 of the population for all forms of Tuberculosis for the years 1948 to 1955 inclusive. This Death rate is compared to the County of Northamptonshire for the same years.

Year	Tuberculosis all forms—			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Total	Corby	County
1948	6	3	9	0.68	0.42
1949	6	2	8	0.57	0.43
1950	3	3	6	0.38	0.30
1951	1	2	3	0.18	0.26
1952	3	1	4	0.22	0.25
1953	4	—	4	0.20	0.18
1954	—	—	—	—	0.12
1955	1	—	1	0.04	0.09

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from Tuberculosis and Cancer 1955.

The provisional number of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year 1955 are as follows :—

	Number			Rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Respiratory						
Tuberculosis	4,174	1,664	5,838	195	72	131
Other						
Tuberculosis	361	294	655	17	13	15
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	14,820	2,451	17,271	693	106	389
Other Cancer	33,339	40,727	74,066	1,559	1,767	1,667

## SECTION G

### WELFARE

**National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47.**—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. No formal action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.

**Voluntary Organisations.**—The following Voluntary Organisations undertake very useful work in Corby to which our thanks are due :—

1. **Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee** which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This Committee undertakes the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis and gives valuable assistance to patients and their families by the provision of grants, etc., and they also visit patients at home and in Sanatoria.

2. **Corby Nursing Care Committee.** This Committee carry on very valuable and generous work by visiting sick people in their homes and Hospitals and they provide presents and parcels for the sick and old folk.

3. **National Spastics Society, Corby and District Branch.** This Branch of the National Spastics Society carry on very valuable work in helping the local spastics to overcome their many difficulties.

4. **Women's Voluntary Services. (W.V.S.).** The W.V.S. carry on generous and valuable public work in Corby, such as the distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas presents to these families. They also assist the Social Relations Officer (Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.) in collecting for charitable work.

A W.V.S. Centre is now open in the Urban District Council Offices to help and advise members of the Public who are in need.

### NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1955

Age Period	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	1	—	—
1—	—	1	—	1
5—	1	—	2	—
15—	3	4	—	3
25—	5	8	1	1
35—	5	2	—	—
45—	3	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—
65—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	16	3	5

### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1955

Age Period	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—

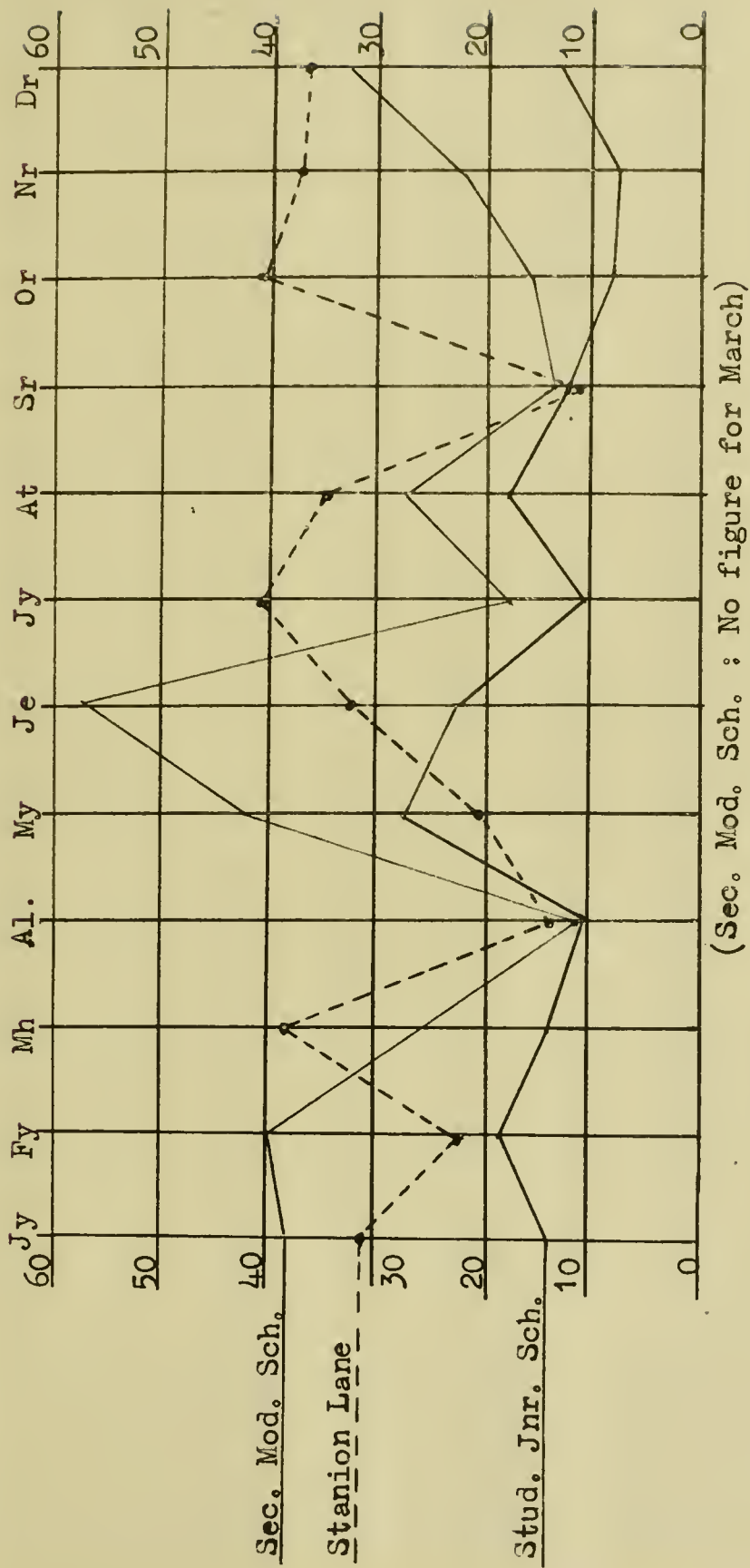
MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1955

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Pneumonia ... ..	3	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	16
Measles ... ..	3	3	114	154	153	17	54	8	—	—	6	6	518
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	3	—	—	1	1	6	1	—	1	—	3	16
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	13	1	—	—	2	35
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Paratyphoid B Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	—	25
Sonne Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	2	18
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ... ..	6	8	116	155	156	23	78	22	3	16	38	15	636

# AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1955

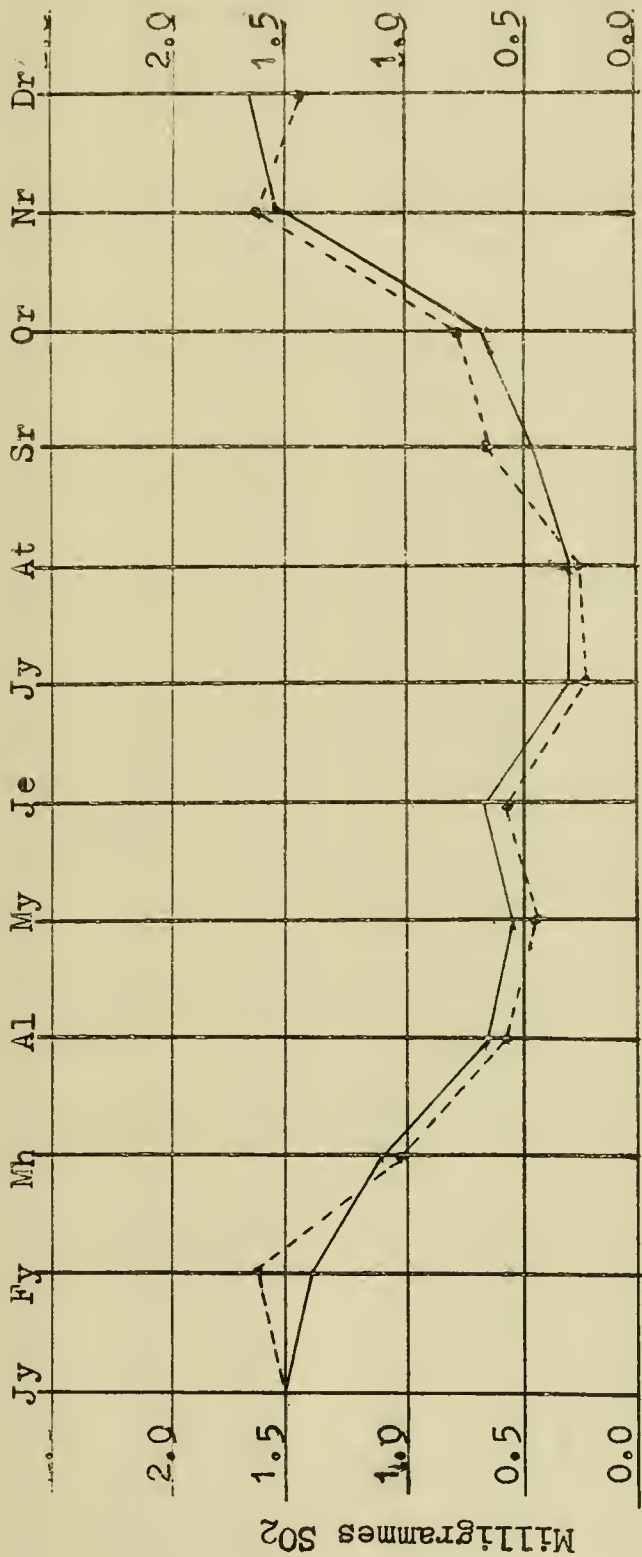
Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	2	5	2	16	—	1	—
Measles	19	45	74	72	68	233	7	—	—	—	—	—	518	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	7	4	4	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Paratyphoid B Fever	—	—	1	3	—	1	4	2	4	1	8	1	25	10	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	1	1	2	5	—	—	6	2	—	—	18	1	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	24	54	83	82	75	268	11	4	13	5	13	3	636	15	1	1





Graph of standard deposit gauges monthly figures 1955, expressed in tons per square mile.

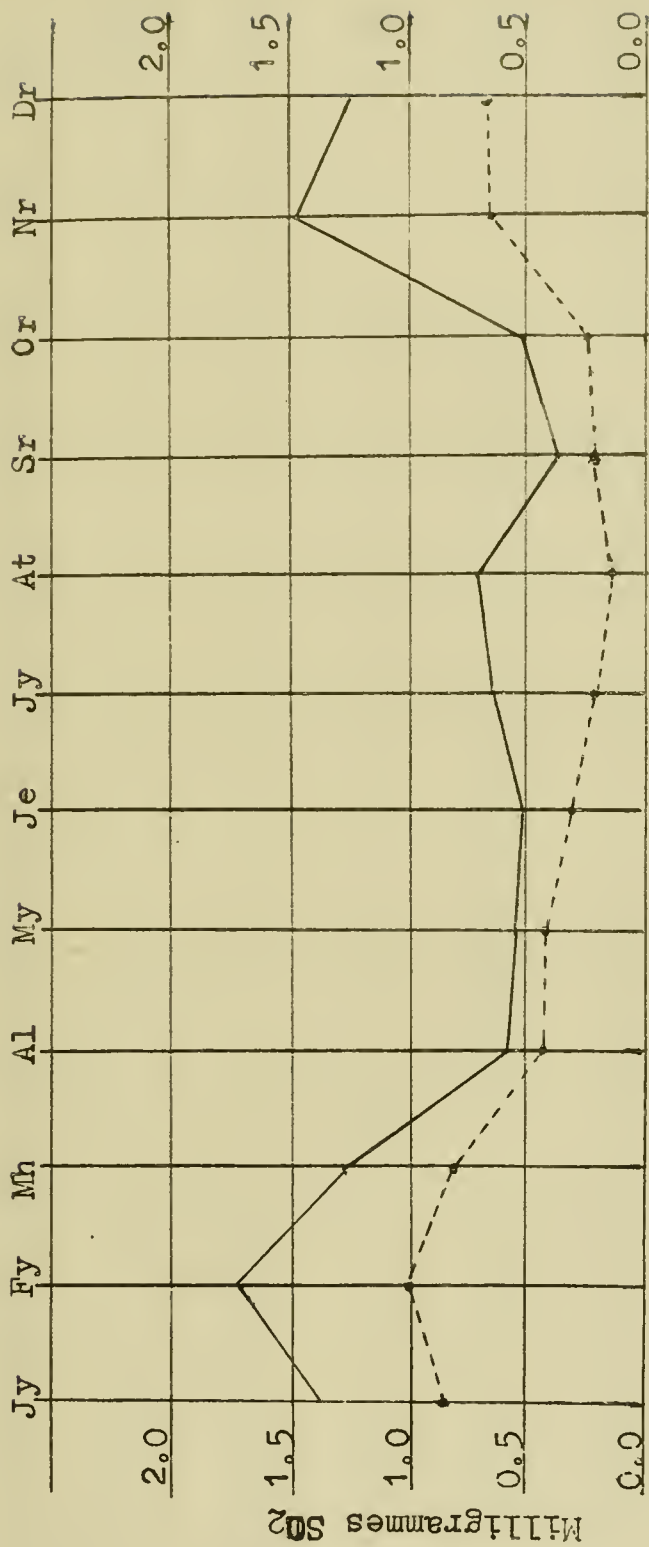




Graphs of PbO gauges' monthly figures 1955, in mgms SO<sub>2</sub>/100sq.cms/day average.

Second, Mod. Sch. — Stud. Jnr. Sch. -----



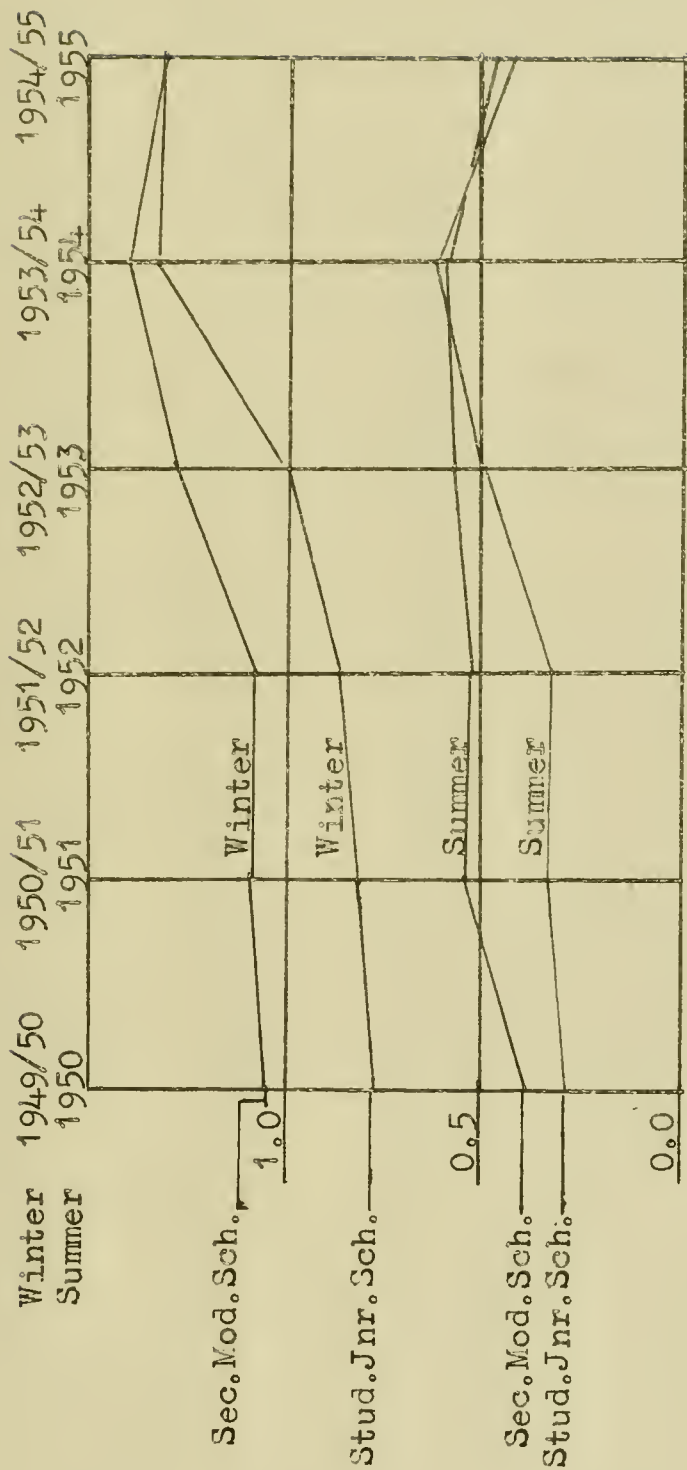


Graphs of PbO gauges monthly figures 1955 in mgms SO<sub>2</sub>/100sq.cms/day average.

Stanion Lane —————

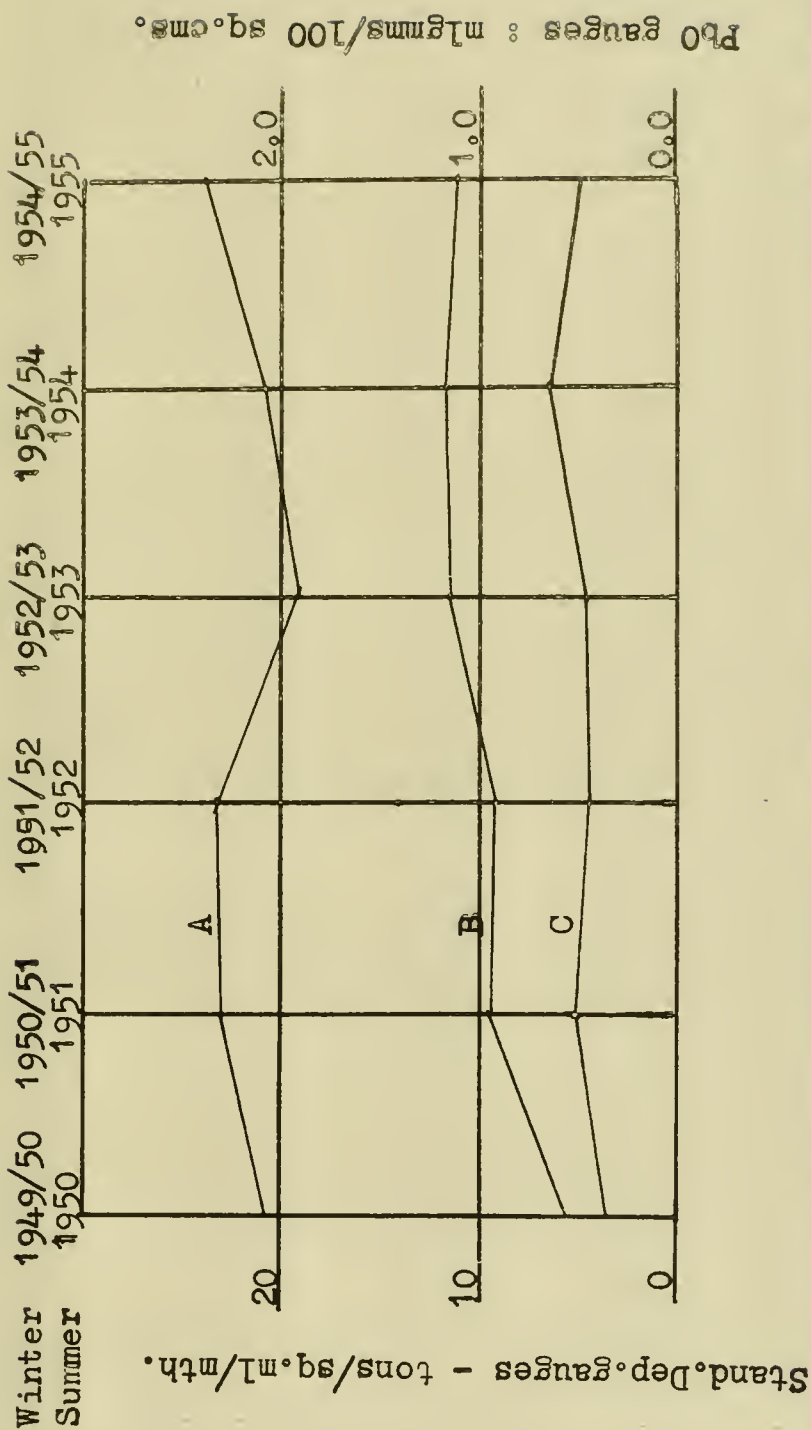
Boys Club - - - - -





Secondary Modern School and Studfall Junior School PbO gauges.  
Seasonal daily mean SO<sub>2</sub> each year in mgms./100 sq. cms.








- A. Three deposit gauges combined : monthly mean each year in tons/sq.mile/month.  
 B. Four PbO gauges combined : daily mean SO<sub>2</sub> in mlgms/100sq.cms = winter  
 C. " " " " " " " " = summer



# MAP SHOWING BUILT - UP AREAS AND GAUGE SITES

-  Built up areas prior to 1949
-  Areas developed by Local Authority since 1949
-  Areas developed by Corby Development Corporation since 1949

## GAUGE SITE

- 1 Stanion Lane
- 2 Secondary Modern School
- 3 Studfall Junior School
- 4 Lodge Green
- 5 Boys Club

